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1	IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE MIDDLE DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA
2	TOR THE MIDDLE DISTRICT OF WORTH CAROLINA
3	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, Criminal Action No. 1:07CR412
4	Plaintiff,
5	vs. Greensboro, North Carolina March 18, 2010
6	MARKO RUDI,
7	Defendant.
8	/
9	
10	TRANSCRIPT OF CHANGE OF PLEA PROCEEDINGS
11	BEFORE THE HONORABLE N. CARLTON TILLEY, JR.
12	UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE
13	APPEARANCES:
14	For the Government: ROBERT HAMILTON, ESQUIRE
15	Assistant United States Attorney Post Office Box 1858
16	Greensboro, North Carolina 27402
17	For the Defendant: CHRISTOPHER CLIFTON, ESQUIRE
18	Grace, Tisdale & Clifton 301 North Main Street
19	Suite 1200 Winston-Salem, North Carolina 27101
20	
21	Court Reporter: J. Calhoun, RPR Room 101, U.S. Courthouse Building
22	324 West Market Street Greensboro, North Carolina 27401
23	(336) 332-6033
24	Proceedings reported by stenotype reporter.
25	Transcript produced by computer-aided transcription.

(Defendant is present.)

MR. HAMILTON: First matter is United States versus Marko Rudi, 1:07CR412-1, here for purposes of change of plea, Your Honor. He is represented by Mr. Clifton.

THE COURT: How are you, Mr. Clifton?

MR CLIFFORD: Good afternoon, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Mr. Rudi, let me speak with you for just a moment before I talk to Mr. Clifton. I must ask a series of questions of you and of Mr. Clifton before I accept your plea of guilty. I must first determine, before accepting your plea of guilty, whether you understand the charges, whether you understand what the Government would have to do to prove your guilt, your right to plead not guilty to the charges, the punishment that you could receive, and then determine whether or not your decision to plead guilty is one that's totally voluntary.

Now, first I'll ask Mr. Clifton some questions.

Listen very carefully, both to my questions and to his responses. If the information you would give were you answering those questions is any different from that given to me by Mr. Clifton, then tell me about that when you and I talk. You will placed under oath to answer the questions I pose truthfully. A false answer could result in your being prosecuted for a separate offense known as perjury, so make sure that your answers are truthful. Make sure you

understand my questions. 1 2 If you have questions, the appropriate thing to do is to ask. If as we're going through this you really do not 3 4 wish to plead guilty, you really would rather have your case 5 heard by a jury, that would be fine, just simply let me know 6 that. 7 Every person has the right to plead not guilty to every criminal charge, and the right to have the case heard 8 9 by a jury, so if that should be your decision, just simply let us know that. That's okay. 10 11 Do you have any questions about anything that I just said? 12 No, sir. 13 THE DEFENDANT: THE COURT: Mr. Clifton, you've been representing 14 15 Mr. Rudi for how long? 16 MR. CLIFTON: Over a year. 17 THE COURT: And during that time, have you fully explained the charges brought against him in this 18 indictment? 19 Yes, sir. 20 MR. CLIFTON: 21 THE COURT: Do you believe he understands those charges? 2.2 23 MR. CLIFTON: I do. 2.4 THE COURT: Have you fully investigated his case, 25 including the facts he's told you about, the case file in

the U.S. Attorneys Office, have you interviewed any 1 witnesses made necessary by your discussions with him, or 2 your review of the case file in the U.S. Attorneys Office, 3 and have you explained to him the punishment that he could 4 receive in this case? 5 6 MR. CLIFTON: I have, Your Honor. 7 THE COURT: And do you believe he understands the charges and the evidence that you've discussed? 8 9 MR. CLIFTON: Yes, sir. THE COURT: Do you believe he understands the 10 11 punishment that he could receive? 12 MR. CLIFTON: Yes, sir. THE COURT: Have you discussed everything in the 13 plea agreement with him? 14 MR. CLIFTON: Yes, sir. 15 THE COURT: Do you believe he understands 16 17 everything in his plea agreement? MR. CLIFTON: I do. 18 19 THE COURT: Do you have knowledge of anybody threatening him in any way, trying to get him to enter a 20 21 plea of guilty? 2.2 MR. CLIFTON: I do not. THE COURT: Or suggesting to him that if he pled 23 24 guilty, he would receive a lighter sentence than he would 25 receive if he went to trial and were found guilty by a jury?

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MR. CLIFTON: No, sir.
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               THE COURT: Do you believe his decision to enter a
    plea of guilty to the charge in Count Three, is totally
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 4
    voluntary?
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               MR. CLIFTON:
                             I do.
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               THE COURT: And consistent with the evidence in
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    the case?
               MR. CLIFTON: Yes, sir.
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               THE COURT:
                           Is that your recommendation to him and
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    to the Court, that it be accepted?
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               MR. CLIFTON:
                             That is my recommendation.
               THE COURT: Mr. Rudi, I see you're restrained, you
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    can't raise your hands far, but would you place your left
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    hand on the bible in front of you, and raise your right as
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    far as you're able to.
               (Defendant was sworn.)
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               THE COURT: Mr. Rudi, is Marko Rudi your true and
    full name?
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               THE DEFENDANT:
                               Yes, sir.
               THE COURT:
                           Just those two names?
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               THE DEFENDANT:
                               Yes, sir.
               THE COURT:
                           How old are you, sir?
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               THE DEFENDANT:
                               Thirty-four.
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               THE COURT:
                           And you went how far in school?
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               THE DEFENDANT:
                               I'm sorry.
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THE COURT: How far in school did you go?
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               THE DEFENDANT:
                               Masters degree.
                           If I ask anything that you're not sure
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               THE COURT:
    about, please understand that you may ask me to explain it
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 5
    or repeat it. You may talk to Mr. Clifton before you answer
 6
    any question.
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               First of all, did you agree with all of the
    answers that Mr. Clifton just gave to me?
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               THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.
               THE COURT: Do you believe you understand your
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    charges?
               THE DEFENDANT:
                               Yes, sir.
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               THE COURT: And do you understand the punishment
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    that you could receive?
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               THE DEFENDANT:
                               Yes, sir.
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               THE COURT: You understand everything in your plea
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    agreement?
                               Yes, sir.
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               THE DEFENDANT:
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               THE COURT:
                           Nobody has threatened you in any way,
    trying to get you to plead guilty?
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               THE DEFENDANT: No, sir.
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               THE COURT: Or indicated that if you pled guilty,
    you would receive a lighter sentence than you would receive
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    if you went to trial and were found guilty by a jury?
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               THE DEFENDANT: No, sir.
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THE COURT:
                           It is my understanding from looking at
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    your plea agreement, that you are offering to plead quilty
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    to the charge in Count Three of your indictment; is that
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    correct?
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                               That's correct, sir.
               THE DEFENDANT:
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               THE COURT:
                           Do you understand that if I accept
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    your plea of guilty, you can receive a term in prison of up
    to ten years, and a fine of up to a million dollars.
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 9
               Is that your understanding?
                               Yes, sir.
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               THE DEFENDANT:
                           And that the fine could be more if the
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               THE COURT:
    loss to the Government in your case rises to more than that.
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               THE DEFENDANT:
                               I understand.
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               THE COURT: Do you understand that you could be
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    required to pay any money back that the Government is out as
    a result of any actions taken by you alleged in the case?
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               THE DEFENDANT:
                               Yes, sir.
18
               THE COURT: Any questions about that?
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               THE DEFENDANT:
                               No, sir.
                           Do you understand that you would
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               THE COURT:
    receive a term of supervised release of probably three
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    years, in addition to any term of active imprisonment that
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    you receive?
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               THE DEFENDANT:
2.4
                               Yes, sir.
25
                           The term supervised release refers to
               THE COURT:
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a form of release when a person has served a term of active imprisonment, that person is released coming out of prison on what is known as supervised release. The person is supervised by a U.S. Probation Officer. There are a number of conditions that have to be followed. The failure to follow even one of those conditions, could result in the person being brought back to court, and upon presentation to the judge of just enough evidence to show that it's more likely true than not that the person did violate a term of supervised release, supervised release can be revoked, and the person placed back in prison for up to the entire amount of supervised release, up to an additional three years in your case.

Is that your understanding?

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(Mr. Clifton and the Defendant confer off the record.)

MR. CLIFTON: We've had discussion about -- he's a foreign national, with no status in the United States. I explained to him if he stays in the U.S. he has to report after he's released and that would still be in effect afterwards. That's what he was asking about.

THE COURT: Okay. You are a citizen of what nation?

THE DEFENDANT: Republic of Estonia.

THE COURT: Should you be deported and not stay in the United States, the special condition of release would be

not to re-enter the United States without first getting permission to do so from the Secretary of Homeland Security. Entry into the United States without that permission, within the period of supervised release, could result in your being sent back to prison for up to three years, but if you're deported and ever come back, even in a hundred years, unless the law has changed, you would still need to get permission to do so or be subject to being prosecuted under another statute of the United States, which says once somebody has been deported, they may not return without getting permission.

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Do you have questions about that?

THE DEFENDANT: No, sir.

THE COURT: Do you understand that before you could be found guilty of the charge in your case, the Government would have to prove that you, or a company you worked for, had some contractual relation with the United States, and that you had some scheme to defraud the United States in some way as part of that contract or in the execution of that contract. It is alleged you took a kickback or a bribe from somebody bidding for services for a company for which you worked to enable that party to get a job for which it would receive a rather sizable amount of money from the United States, and that you understood what it was that you were doing by asking for that or accepting

that, and that you acted with the knowledge that you were not entitled to that, and that it would injure the United States by accepting it.

Do you understand those things would have to be proven before you could be found guilty?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

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THE COURT: Any questions about that?

THE DEFENDANT: No, sir.

THE COURT: Do you understand you have the right to plead not guilty to that charge?

THE DEFENDANT: I understand.

THE COURT: And you could not be found guilty, unless the Government could prove each of those elements that I just mentioned beyond a reasonable doubt.

Is that your understanding?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: And that you would have the right to be represented by an attorney. Mr. Clifton could examine every witness the Government called in its effort to prove those elements we discussed, could call witnesses on your behalf. If you couldn't afford to pay for those witnesses to come here, then the Court would pay for their travel to get here and witness fees while they are here, that you would have the right to testify if you wish in your defense, and if you did testify, the Court would explain to the jury

it should consider your testimony by the same standards applied to any other witness, but if during the trial you did not wish to testify, you would have the right to elect not to testify, and nobody could make you be a witness, and that was your choice.

The Court would explain to the jury that every defendant in a criminal case has the right not to testify, and the jury could not consider your election not to testify for any purpose during its decision, whether you should be found guilty or not.

Do you have questions about that?

THE DEFENDANT: No, sir.

THE COURT: Do you have questions about any of the rights I just discussed?

THE DEFENDANT: No, sir.

THE COURT: Do you understand that if you could not afford to pay Mr. Clifton or another lawyer to represent you, then the Court would appoint an attorney who would represent you, and the Court would pay for it.

Is that your understanding?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: I have been given a document entitled factual basis, which sets out certain facts and allegations pertaining to the charges against you.

Have you read that document?

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THE DEFENDANT: 1 Yes, sir. THE COURT: Have you discussed it with 2 Mr. Clifton? 3 4 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir. 5 You may talk with him, certainly, THE COURT: 6 before answering this question, but my question to you is: 7 Are the facts set out in that document accurate facts? THE DEFENDANT: Not all of them. 8 9 THE COURT: Then, Mr. Clifton, would you point out what is not. 10 11 MR. CLIFTON: Yes, sir. And I'll preview for the Court, Mr. Hamilton and I arrived at this factual basis 12 together, and agree on almost everything in the report. 13 Ι 14 will tell you that on the last page, the last remaining 15 objection, and that is the last paragraph, that other companies related to BSH wired additional funds to Durham, 16 17 we don't agree with the Government on that. We sort of 18 agree to disagree. 19 We agree with the amount in the paragraph above that, that figure in the loss amount, and we of course would 20 like to reserve our right to be heard as to loss in this 21 2.2 case, but that is our main objection to the factual basis 23 there. 2.4 THE COURT: Do you agree with what Mr. Clifton has 25 just told me, Mr. Rudi?

THE DEFENDANT: 1 Yes, sir. THE COURT: Do you have objections to anything 2 else in the factual basis? 3 No, sir. 4 THE DEFENDANT: THE COURT: Mr. Hamilton, you are not agreeing 5 6 with what they are saying; is that correct? 7 MR. HAMILTON: That's correct, Your Honor. THE COURT: So that will be a matter for the Court 8 9 to determine at sentencing? MR. HAMILTON: Yes, Your Honor. It would not go 10 11 to the factual basis for plea, it would be a sentencing issue. 12 If I may, Your Honor, we have worked 13 MR. CLIFTON: consistently, probably 90 to 120 days with the victim 14 15 corporation. Josh Howard is here representing them today. I have been to his office. We emailed back and forth. 16 17 hope that loss calculation will be resolved by then, but I wanted to make sure that it was noted for the Court that 18 19 it's not yet, and if it's not, we would like to be heard on that objection. 20 21 THE COURT: Are you in agreement with what Mr. Clifton has just said, Mr. Rudi? 22 23 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir. 2.4 THE COURT: Do you understand that even though the 25 statute says you could receive up to ten years, it will be

up to the Court to determine where between zero and ten years you should be sentenced? Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: I do.

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THE COURT: And that under the Federal Sentencing Guidelines, your guideline range under the applicable guidelines will first be determined. One of the things that will determine your guideline range is how much money is involved, how much was the Government out, how much did you gain improperly, and that would be one of the factors that would go into the calculation of what your guideline range will be. There will be other factors that go into that, and at this point, it is too early for anybody to be able to accurately calculate exactly what your guideline range will be.

Is that your understanding?
THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: And while the Court is required to consider a person's guideline range once it is properly calculated, the Court doesn't have to sentence somebody within that guideline range. Sometimes there are facts or circumstances that would allow what is known as a departure under the guidelines, either above or below, but even if there are not, the Court still has the authority, in considering the law that applies in every case when the Court sentences somebody, 18 United States Code, Section

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3553(a), provides several things for the Judge to consider
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    in every sentencing proceeding, so it is possible in
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    considering those factors, that the Court may elect to vary
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    above or below your guideline range.
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               Is that also your understanding?
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               THE DEFENDANT:
                               Yes, sir.
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               THE COURT: Do you have questions about that?
               THE DEFENDANT:
                               No, sir.
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               THE COURT:
                           But you do understand that we cannot
    correctly calculate today what your guideline range will be?
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               THE DEFENDANT:
                               Yes, sir.
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               THE COURT: And that even though you and
    Mr. Clifton may have talked together and spent considerable
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    time trying to determine what it is, that there is no way
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    now he can do that with any accuracy. You do understand
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    that?
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               THE DEFENDANT:
                               I do understand.
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               THE COURT:
                           Any questions about that?
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               THE DEFENDANT:
                               No, sir.
               THE COURT: Are you pleading guilty because you
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21
    are in fact guilty of that charge?
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               THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.
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               THE COURT: On page four of your plea agreement,
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    Paragraph 5B, there is language to the effect that the U.S.
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    Attorneys Office may recommend to the Court, as your
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sentencing guidelines are being calculated, that you receive credit for what is known as acceptance of responsibility; perhaps of two levels, perhaps of three levels, but even if the U.S. Attorneys Office does make that recommendation, the Court doesn't have to follow that recommendation. telling you I would not, I'm saying the law does not require me to.

Is that your understanding?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

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THE COURT: Do you have questions about that?

THE DEFENDANT: No, sir.

THE COURT: Also in Paragraph 5C immediately below that, there is language to the effect that once your quideline range is calculated, the United States will recommend to the Court, that you receive a sentence at the low end of that range.

Do you understand the Court does not have to follow that recommendation?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: And you understand that if the Court does not follow either that recommendation or the recommendation that you receive acceptance of responsibility, you would not be entitled to withdraw your plea of guilty?

> THE DEFENDANT: I understand, sir.

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THE COURT:
                           Do you understand that once I have
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    accepted your plea of guilty, it is highly unlikely that the
 2
    law would ever allow you to withdraw that plea of guilty?
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               THE DEFENDANT: I understand that, sir.
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               THE COURT: Do you have questions about anything
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 6
    that we've talked about today?
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              THE DEFENDANT: No, sir.
              THE COURT: Anything in your plea agreement that
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 9
    you have questions about?
                               No, sir.
10
              THE DEFENDANT:
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               THE COURT:
                           I think when we were talking about the
    punishment that you could receive and I discussed
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    restitution with you, I talked about paying money back to
13
    the United States. You understand you could be ordered to
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    pay money back to any victim?
15
              THE DEFENDANT:
                               I understand.
16
17
              THE COURT: Do you have any questions before I
    accept your plea of guilty?
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              THE DEFENDANT: No, sir.
              THE COURT: And you still wish for me to accept
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    your plea of guilty?
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              THE DEFENDANT:
                               Yes, sir.
              THE COURT: The Court finds that Mr. Rudi's plea
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    of guilty to the charge in Count Three is knowingly and
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    voluntarily entered, and that there is a factual basis to
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support his plea of guilty.

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We will set sentencing for September the 16th in this courtroom, at 9:30 in the morning. A presentence report will be done in your case. That basically is a thorough history of you and many things about you. The probation officer who does that will be the first person to make an official calculation of your guideline range. It is very important to get those facts correct, so please do cooperate with that probation officer. Once a draft is made of the report, it will be sent to Mr. Clifton. He will go over it with you.

If you feel some error has been made, either in the facts or in the application of the guidelines to the facts, then he will work with the probation officer and the Government's lawyer trying to iron that out. If it can't be ironed out, he may file a legal brief with the Court, called a position paper, so the Court can make that determination, but please do cooperate.

THE DEFENDANT: Will do.

MR CLIFFORD: If I may, Your Honor, he's been in custody 20 months at this point, and we're going to work with the Government on the offense conduct and provide it for probation. If that report is done before that, I would just ask to move before that --

THE COURT: If the report is done and we can work

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it in before then, sure.
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               THE COURT: Anything further, Mr. Clifton,
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    Mr. Hamilton?
               MR. HAMILTON: No, sir.
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               MR. CLIFTON: No, sir.
                (This matter was concluded.)
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CERTIFICATE 1 2 3 I, J. CALHOUN, RPR, United States District Court 4 Reporter for the Middle District of North Carolina, DO 5 HEREBY CERTIFY 6 7 That the foregoing is a true and correct transcript 8 of the proceedings had in the within-entitled action; that 9 I reported the same to typewriting through the use of 10 Computer-Aided Transcription. THIS TRANSCRIPT CERTIFICATION IS VOID, IF THE 11 SIGNATURE IS NOT ORIGINALLY SIGNED BY THE COURT 12 REPORTER WHO REPORTED THIS MATTER. 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 Date: 9-14-10 J. Calhoun, RPR United States Court Reporter 20 324 W. Market Street Greensboro, NC 27401 21 2.2 23 24 25